Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment



Invoice Processing Platform (IPP) 04 March 2019

Bureau Certifying Official

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The mission of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) is to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the federal government through exceptional accounting, financing, collections, payments, and shared services.

This Privacy Impact Assessment is a Public document and will be made available to the general public via the Fiscal Service Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment (PCLIA) webpage (shown below).

https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsreports/rpt/fspia/fs_pia.htm

Section 1: Introduction

It is the policy of the Department of the Treasury ("Treasury" or "Department") and its Bureaus to conduct a Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment ("PCLIA") when <u>personally identifiable information</u> ("PII") is maintained in a system or by a project. PCLIAs are required for all systems and projects that collect, maintain, or disseminate <u>PII</u>, regardless of the manner in which the information is retrieved.

This assessment is being completed pursuant to Section 208 of the <u>E-Government Act of 2002</u> ("E-Gov Act"), 44 U.S.C. § 3501, Office of the Management and Budget ("OMB") Memorandum 03-22, "<u>OMB Guidance for Implementing the Privacy Provisions of the E-Government Act of 2002</u>," and Treasury Directive 25-07, "<u>Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment (PCLIA)</u>.

Section 2: Definitions

Agency – means any entity that falls within the definition of the term "executive agency" as defined in 31 U.S.C. § 102.

Certifying Official – The Bureau Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer(s) who certify that all requirements in TD and TD P 25-07 have been completed so a PCLIA can be reviewed and approved by the Treasury Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records.

Collect (including "collection") – means the retrieval, receipt, gathering, or acquisition of any PII and its storage or presence in a Treasury system. This term should be given its broadest possible meaning.

Contractors and service providers – are private companies that provide goods or services under a contract with the Department of the Treasury or one of its bureaus. This includes, but is not limited to, information providers, information processors, and other organizations providing information system development, information technology services, and other outsourced applications.

Data mining – means a program involving pattern-based queries, searches, or other analyses of 1 or more electronic databases, where – (a) a department or agency of the federal government, or a non-federal entity acting on behalf of the federal government, is conducting the queries, searches, or other analyses to discover or locate a predictive pattern or anomaly indicative of terrorist or criminal activity on the part of any individual or individuals; (b) the queries, searches, or other analyses are not subject-based and do not use personal identifiers of a specific individual, or inputs associated with a specific individual or group of individuals, to retrieve information from the database or databases; and (c) the purpose of the queries, searches, or other analyses is not solely – (i) the detection of fraud, waste, or abuse in a government agency or program; or (ii) the security of a government computer system.

Disclosure – When it is clear from its usage that the term "disclosure" refers to records provided to the public in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552,

"FOIA") or the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a), its application should be limited in that manner. Otherwise, the term should be interpreted as synonymous with the terms "sharing" and "dissemination" as defined in this manual.

Dissemination – as used in this manual, is synonymous with the terms "sharing" and "disclosure" (unless it is clear from the context that the use of the term "disclosure" refers to a FOIA/Privacy Act disclosure).

E-Government – means the use of digital technologies to transform government operations to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and service delivery.

Federal information system – means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, transmission, and dissemination of information owned or under the control of a federal agency, whether automated or manual.

Final Rule – After the NPRM comment period closes, the agency reviews and analyzes the comments received (if any). The agency has the option to proceed with the rulemaking as proposed, issue a new or modified proposal, or withdraw the proposal before reaching its final decision. The agency can also revise the supporting analyses contained in the NPRM (e.g., to address a concern raised by a member of the public in response to the NPRM).

Government information – means information created, collected, used, maintained, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for the federal government.

Individual – means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. If a question does not specifically inquire about or an issue does not clearly involve a <u>Privacy Act system of records</u>, the term should be given its common, everyday meaning. In certain contexts, the term individual may also include citizens of other countries who are covered by the terms of an international or other agreement that involves information stored in the system or used by the project.

Information – means any representation of knowledge such as facts, data, or opinions in any medium or form, regardless of its physical form or characteristics. This term should be given the broadest possible meaning. This term includes, but is not limit to, information contained in a Privacy Act system of records.

Information technology (IT) – means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency, if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that requires the use: (i) of that equipment; or (ii) of that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. It includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related

resources; but does not include any equipment acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract. Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, 40 U.S.C. § 11101(6).

Major Information system – embraces "large" and "sensitive" information systems and means "a system or project that requires special management attention because of its importance to an agency mission; its high development, operating, or maintenance costs; or its significant role in the administration of agency programs, finances, property, or other resources." OMB Circular A-130, § 6.u. This definition includes all systems that contain <u>PII</u> and are rated as "MODERATE or HIGH impact" under Federal Information Processing Standard 199.

National Security systems – a telecommunications or information system operated by the federal government, the function, operation or use of which involves: (1) intelligence activities, (2) cryptologic activities related to national security, (3) command and control of military forces, (4) equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons systems, or (5) systems critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but does not include systems used for routine administrative and business applications, such as payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management. Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, 40 U.S.C. § 11103.

Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) – the Privacy Act (Section (J) and (k)) allow agencies to use the rulemaking process to exempt particular systems of records from some of the requirements in the Act. This process is often referred to as "notice-and-comment rulemaking." The agency publishes an NPRM to notify the public that the agency is proposing a rule and provides an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposal before the agency can issue a final rule.

Personally Identifiable Information (**PII**) –any information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual.

Privacy and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment (PCLIA) – a PCLIA is:

- (1) a *process* conducted to: (a) identify privacy and civil liberties risks in systems, programs, and other activities that maintain <u>PII</u>; (b) ensure that information systems, programs, and other activities comply with legal, regulatory, and policy requirements; (c) analyze the privacy and civil liberties risks identified; (d) identify remedies, protections, and alternative or additional privacy controls necessary to mitigate those risks; and (e) provide notice to the public of privacy and civil liberties protection practices.
- (2) a *document* that catalogues the outcome of that privacy and civil liberties risk assessment process.

Protected Information – as the term is used in this PCLIA, has the same definition given to that term in TD 25-10, Section 4.

Privacy Act Record – any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by an agency, including, but not limited to, the individual's education, financial

transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains the individual's name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or a photograph. 5 U.S.C. § 552a (a)(4).

Reviewing Official – The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records who reviews and approves all PCLIAs as part of her/his duties as a direct report to the Treasury Senior Agency Official for Privacy.

Routine Use – with respect to the disclosure of a record outside of Treasury (i.e., external sharing), the sharing of such record for a purpose which is compatible with the purpose for which it was collected 5 U.S.C. § 552a(a)(7).

Sharing – any Treasury initiated distribution of information to government employees or agency contractors or grantees, including intra- or inter-agency transfers or exchanges of Treasury information, regardless of whether it is covered by the Privacy Act. It does not include responses to requests for agency records under FOIA or the Privacy Act. It is synonymous with the term "dissemination" as used in this assessment. It is also synonymous with the term "disclosure" as used in this assessment unless it is clear from the context in which the term is used that it refers to disclosure to the public in response to a request for agency records under FOIA or the Privacy Act.

System – as the term used in this manual, includes both federal information systems and information technology.

System of Records – a group of any records under the control of Treasury from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. 5 U.S.C. § 552a (a)(5).

System of Records Notice – Each agency that maintains a system of records shall publish in the *Federal Register* upon establishment or revision a notice of the existence and character of the system of records, which notice shall include: (A) the name and location of the system; (B) the categories of individuals on whom records are maintained in the system; (C) the categories of records maintained in the system; (D) each routine use of the records contained in the system, including the categories of users and the purpose of such use; (E) the policies and practices of the agency regarding storage, retrievability, access controls, retention, and disposal of the records; (F) the title and business address of the agency official who is responsible for the system of records; (G) the agency procedures whereby an individual can be notified at her/his request if the system of records contains a record pertaining to him; (H) the agency procedures whereby an individual can be notified at her/his request how she/he can gain access to any record pertaining to him contained in the system of records, and how she/he can contest its content; and (I) the categories of sources of records in the system. 5 U.S.C. § 552a (e)(4).

System Owner – Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of a system.

Section 3: System Overview

Section 3.1: System/Project Description and Purpose

The Invoice Processing Platform (IPP) is a Web-based system that provides one integrated, secure system to simplify the management of vendor invoices. IPP assists Federal Agencies in dealings with their vendors, some of which may be sole proprietors. IPP helps federal agencies avoid Prompt Payment penalties by supporting more efficient invoice processing while automating invoice collection, validation, and approval workflows. Vendors can manage their receivables more easily using one system to transact with multiple agencies. IPP saves federal agencies and vendor's time and money by automating formerly paper-based processes, and it is currently offered at no charge to customer Federal Agencies. IPP provides one integrated, secure platform located outside of agencies core financial systems. IPP improves financial management by promoting standard processes to manage government invoices with increase controls. IPP is configurable to support agencies' business rules and is compatible with existing business systems. Agencies do not deploy the IPP application within their own system environment; rather, agency systems electronically exchange files with a single centralized instance of IPP hosted within the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure.

Estimated Number of Individe Maintained in the System or b	·	able Information is
□ 0 – 999	□ 1000 – 9,999	□ 10,000 – 99,999
□ 100,000 – 499,999	□ 500,000 − 999,999	\square 1,000,000 $-$ 9,999,999
□ 10,000,000 – 99,999,999	\square 100,000,000 – 999,999,999	□ 1,000,000,000 +
*Unable to determine based on explanation below in Section 3.2		

Section 3.2: Authority to Collect

The authorities for operating this system or performing this project are:

The Fiscal Service offers IPP services pursuant to its statutory authorities to provide payment and cash management services to Federal Agencies. See 31 U.S.C. §§ 301, 321, 3325, and 3301-3343; *see also* 31 U.S.C. 3321 note, as amended. Pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 391, the Fiscal Service has directed a Federal Reserve Bank, in its capacity as Treasury's fiscal agent, to operate IPP.

IPP is primarily used by vendors who are organizations. It is possible that there are some vendors who are sole proprietors and choose to use their SSN as their TIN/EIN. The exact number of such sole proprietors is not known, but presumably would be a small subset of vendors.

Section 4: Information Collection

Section 4.1: Relevant and Necessary

So	etian 4.1(a). Places shock all of the following that are true:
<u>Se</u>	ction 4.1(a) Please check all of the following that are true:
1.	☐ None of the PII maintained in the system or by the project is part of a Privacy Act system of records;
2	⊠ All of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system of records</u> and none of it is exempt from the <u>Privacy Act</u> relevant and necessary requirement;
3	☐ All of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system of records</u> and all of it is exempt from the <u>Privacy Act</u> relevant and necessary requirement;
4	□Some, but not all, of the PII maintained in the system or by the project is part of a system of records and the records to which the Privacy Act applies are exempt from the
_	relevant and necessary requirement; and
5	Some, but not all, of the <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project is part of a <u>system</u> of records and none of the records to which the <u>Privacy Act</u> applies are exempt from the relevant and necessary requirement.
pro ass det	ction 4.1(b) Yes No N/A With respect to PII maintained in the system or by the oject that is subject to the Privacy Act's relevant and necessary requirement, was an essment conducted prior to collection (e.g., during Paperwork Reduction Act analysis) to termine which PII types (see Section 4.2 below) were relevant and necessary to meet the stem's or project's mission requirements?
by lin	ction 4.1(c) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A With respect to <u>PII</u> currently maintained in the system or the project that is subject to the <u>Privacy Act's</u> relevant and necessary requirement, is the <u>PII</u> nited to only that which is relevant and necessary to meet the system's or project's mission quirements?
pro	ction 4.1(d) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A With respect to $\underline{\text{PII}}$ maintained in the system or by the oject that is subject to the $\underline{\text{Privacy Act's}}$ relevant and necessary requirement, is there a ocess to continuously reevaluate and ensure that the $\underline{\text{PII}}$ remains relevant and necessary?
the cer dis 4.9 pro sat age Ide ver	U.S.C. 7701(c) requires contractors doing business with a Government agency to furnish for TIN to that agency. 31 U.S.C. 3325(d) requires the Government to include, with each etified payment voucher prepared by the Government payment office and submitted to a abursing official, the TIN of a contractor receiving payment under the voucher. FAR 202(a) (48 CFR 4.902(a)) outlines these requirements. FAR 32.905 (48 CFR 32.905) ovides that payment of an invoice will be made on the receipt of a "proper invoice" and isfactory contract performance. A "proper invoice" must include the TIN if required by ency procedures. IPP uses a vendor Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Taxpayer entification Number (TIN) to establish a payment relationship between an agency and endor to associate a payment to an invoice. Sole proprietors potentially may use their SSN as ear TIN.

Federal Agencies provide their vendor information through electronic files and are responsible for providing accurate information. When the electronic data is loaded into the system, the system will flag any required data fields that are missing and/or contain incorrect formats. Federal Agencies are responsible for uploading their vendor data on a regular basis.

Vendors (including Sole Proprietors) may request to be enrolled through the Invoice Processing Platform website (www.ipp.gov). Data validation techniques, such as agency confirmation of their vendors, are used to verify the accuracy of the data.

Section 4.2: PII and/or information types or groupings

To perform their missions, federal agencies must necessarily collect various types of information. The checked boxes below represent the types of information maintained in the system or by the project. Information identified below is used by the system or project to fulfill the purpose stated in <u>Section 3.3</u> – Authority to Collect.

Biographical/General Information		
⊠ Name	□ Gender	☐ Group/Organization Membership
☐ Date of Birth	□Race	☐ Military Service Information
☑ Home Physical/Postal Mailing Address	☐ Ethnicity	☐ Personal Home Phone or Fax Number
	☐ Personal Cell Number	☐ Alias (including nickname)
☒ Business Physical/PostalMailing Address	☐ Business Cell Number	☐ Business Phone or Fax Number
☐ Personal e-mail address	□ Nationality	☐ Mother's Maiden Name
■ Business e-mail address	☐ Country of Birth	☐ Spouse Information
☐ Personal Financial Information (including loan information)	☐ City or County of Birth	☐ Children Information
☐ Business Financial Information (including loan information)	☐ Immigration Status	☐ Information about other relatives.
☐ Marital Status	☐ Citizenship	☐ Professional/personal references or other information about an individual's friends, associates or acquaintances.
☐ Religion/Religious Preference	☐ Device settings or preferences (e.g., security level, sharing options, ringtones).	☐ Global Positioning System (GPS)/Location Data
☐ Sexual Orientation	☐ User names, avatars, etc.	☐ Secure Digital (SD) Card or Other Data stored on a card or other technology

	Ι		Т
☐ Cell tower records (e.g., logs. user location, time etc.)	☐ Network communications data		☐ Cubical or office number
☐ Contact lists and directories	☐ Contact lists and directories		☐ Contact lists and directories
(known to contain personal	(not known to contain personal		(known to contain only business
information)	information, but un	certain)	information)
☐ Education Information	☐ Resume or curri	culum vitae	☐ Other (please describe):
☐ Other (please describe):	☐ Other (please des	scribe):	☐ Other (please describe):
	Identifying	Numbers	
☐ Full Social Security number		☐ Health Plan Beneficiary Number	
☐ Truncated/Partial Social Security	number (e.g.,	☐ Alien Registration Number	
last 4 digits)			
☐ Personal Taxpayer Identification	n Number	□ Business Tax	xpayer Identification Number (If
		known: ⊠ sole	proprietor; ⊠ non-sole proprietor)
☐ Personal Credit Card Number		☐ Business Cred	dit Card Number (If known: ☐ sole
		proprietor; □ no	n-sole proprietor)
☐ Personal Vehicle Identification N	Number	☐ Business Vehicle Identification Number (If	
		known: □ sole proprietor; □ non-sole proprietor)	
☐ Personal License Plate Number		☐ Business Lice	ense Plate Number (If known:
		sole proprietor;	non-sole proprietor)
☐ File/Case ID Number (individual)		☐ File/Case ID 1	Number (business) (If known:
		sole proprietor;	□ non-sole proprietor)
☐ Personal Professional License Number		☐ Business Prof	Sessional License Number (If known:
		☐ sole proprieto	or; □ non-sole proprietor)
☐ Employee Identification Number		☐ Patient ID Nu	mber
☐ Business Bank Account Number		☐ Personal Bank Account Number	
☐ Commercially obtained internet		☐ Government obtained internet	
navigation/purchasing habits of individuals		navigation/purchasing habits of individuals	
☐ Business License Plate Number (non-sole-		☐ Driver's License Number	
proprietor)			
☐ Personal device identifiers or serial numbers		☐ Other Identifying Numbers (please	
		describe):	
☐ Passport Number and Passport information		☐ Other Identifying Numbers (please	
(including full name, passport number, DOB, POB,		describe):	
sex, nationality, issuing country photograph and			
signature) (use "Other" if some but not all elements are collected)			
are confected)		<u> </u>	
Medical/En	nergency Inform	ation Regardin	og Individuals
☐ Medical/Health Information	☐ Worker's Comp		☐ Patient ID Number
	Information		

☐ Mental Health Information	☐ Disability Information	☐ Emergency Contact Information (e.g., a third party to contact in case
		of emergency)
☐ Other (please describe):		
Diametrica/Distin	anishina Faatuuss/Chanastani	ation of Individuals
	nguishing Features/Characteri	T .
☐ Physical description/	☐ Signatures	☐ Vascular scans
characteristics (e.g., hair, eye color, weight, height, sex,		
gender)		
☐ Fingerprints	☐ Photos	☐ Retina/Iris Scans
☐ Palm prints	□ Video	☐ Dental Profile
☐ Voice audio recording	☐ Scars, marks, tattoos	☐ DNA Sample or Profile
☐ Other (please describe):	☐ Other (please describe):	☐ Other (please describe):
	((
	Specific Information/File Typ	es
☐ Taxpayer Information/Tax	☐ Law Enforcement Information	☐ Security Clearance/Background
Return Information		Check Information
☐ Civil/Criminal History	☐ Credit History Information	☐ Bank Secrecy Act Information
Information/Police Records	(government source)	
(government source)		
☐ Civil/Criminal History	☐ Credit History Information	☐ National Security/Classified
Information/Police Records	(commercial source)	Information
(commercial source)		
☐ Protected Information (as	☐ Case files	☐ Personnel Files
defined in Treasury Directive 25-10)		
☐ Information provided under a	☐ Information subject to the	☐ Other (please describe):
confidentiality agreement	terms of an international or other	Strict (prease describe).
, , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	agreement	
Audit Lo	og and Security Monitoring In	formation
☐ User ID assigned to or	□ Date and time an individual	
generated by a user of Treasury IT	accesses a facility, system, or	Treasury IT (e.g., web navigation
	other IT	habits)
☐ Passwords generated by or	☐ Internet or other queries run	☐ Contents of files accessed by a
assigned to a user of Treasury IT	by a user of Treasury IT	user of Treasury IT
☐ Biometric information used to	☐ Video of individuals derived	☐ Public Key Information (PKI).
access Treasury facilities or IT	from security cameras	
☐ Information revealing an individual's presence in a	☐ Still photos of individuals derived from security cameras.	☐ Internet Protocol (IP) Address
particular location as derived from	derived from security cameras.	
security token/key fob, employee		
identification card scanners or		
other IT or devices		
☐ Other (please describe):	☐ Other (please describe):	☐ Other (please describe):
	Other	
☐ Other (please describe:	☐ Other (please	e describe:

	☐ Other (please describe:	☐ Other (please describe:
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Section 4.3: Sources of information and the method and manner of collection

Federal Agencies	< <source name=""/> >	< <source name=""/> >	< <source name=""/> >
Specific PII identified in Section 4.2 that was acquired from this source:TIN/EIN (identify all).	Specific PII identified in Section 4.2 that was acquired from this source: (identify all).	Specific PII identified in Section 4.2 that was acquired from this source: (identify all).	Specific PII identified in Section 4.2 that was acquired from this source: (identify all).
Manner in which information is acquired from source by the Treasury project/system: (select all that apply):	Manner in which information is acquired from source by the Treasury project/system: (select all that apply):	Manner in which information is acquired from source by the Treasury project/system: (select all that apply):	Manner in which information is acquired from source by the Treasury project/system: (select all that apply):
□ From a paper or electronic form provided to individuals, the public or members of a particular group	☐From a paper or electronic form provided to individuals, the public or members of a particular group	□From a paper or electronic form provided to individuals, the public or members of a particular group	□From a paper or electronic form provided to individuals, the public or members of a particular group
Please identify the form name (or description) and/or number (e.g., OMB Control Number):	Please identify the form name (or description) and/or number (e.g., OMB Control Number):	Please identify the form name (or description) and/or number (e.g., OMB Control Number):	Please identify the form name (or description) and/or number (e.g., OMB Control Number):
☐ Received in paper format other than a form.	☐Received in paper format other than a form.	☐Received in paper format other than a form.	☐Received in paper format other than a form.
□Delivered to the project on disk or other portable device and uploaded to the system.	Delivered to the project on disk or other portable device and uploaded to the system.	Delivered to the project on disk or other portable device and uploaded to the system.	Delivered to the project on disk or other portable device and uploaded to the system.

☐ Accessed and downloaded or otherwise acquired via the internet	☐ Accessed and downloaded or otherwise acquired via the internet	☐ Accessed and downloaded or otherwise acquired via the internet	☐ Accessed and downloaded or otherwise acquired via the internet
□Email	□Email	□Email	□Email
☐Scanned documents uploaded to the system.			
⊠ Bulk transfer	☐Bulk transfer	☐Bulk transfer	☐Bulk transfer
DExtracted from particular technology (e.g., radio frequency identification data (RFID) devices, video or photographic cameras, biometric collection devices).	□Extracted from particular technology (e.g., radio frequency identification data (RFID) devices, video or photographic cameras, biometric collection devices).	□Extracted from particular technology (e.g., radio frequency identification data (RFID) devices, video or photographic cameras, biometric collection devices).	□Extracted from particular technology (e.g., radio frequency identification data (RFID) devices, video or photographic cameras, biometric collection devices).
□Fax	□Fax	□Fax	□Fax
□Extracted from notes of a phone interview or face to face contact	☐Extracted from notes of a phone interview or face to face contact	☐Extracted from notes of a phone interview or face to face contact	□Extracted from notes of a phone interview or face to face contact
☐Other: Please describe:	☐Other: Please describe:	☐Other: Please describe:	☐Other: Please describe:
☐Other: Please describe:	☐Other: Please describe:	☐Other: Please describe:	☐Other: Please describe:

Section 4.4: Privacy and/or civil liberties risks related to collection

Notice of Authority, Principal Uses, Routine Uses, and Effect of not Providing Information

When federal agencies use a form to obtain information from an individual that will be maintained in a <u>system of records</u>, they must inform the individual of the following: "(A) the

authority (whether granted by statute, or by executive order of the President) which authorizes the solicitation of the information and whether disclosure of such information is mandatory or voluntary; (B) the principal purpose or purposes for which the information is intended to be used; (C) the routine uses which may be made of the information as published pursuant to paragraph (4)(D) of this subsection; and (D) the effects on her/him, if any, of not providing all or any part of the requested information." 5 U.S.C § 522a(e)(3).

Section 4.4(a) \square Yes \boxtimes No Is any of the PII maintained in the system or by the project collected directly from an individual?
Section 4.4(b) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Was the information collected from the individual using a form (paper or electronic)?
Section 4.4(c) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A If the answer to Section 4.4(b) was "yes," was the individual notified (on the form in which the <u>PII</u> was collected or on a separate form that can be retained by the individual) about the following at the point where the information was collected (e.g., in a form; on a website).
 ☐ The authority (whether granted by statute, or by Executive order of the President) which authorizes the solicitation of the information. ☐ Whether disclosure of such information is mandatory or voluntary. ☐ The principal purpose or purposes for which the information is intended to be used ☐ The individuals or organizations outside of Treasury with whom the information may be/ will be shared. ☐ The effects on the individual, if any, if they decide not to provide all or any part of the requested information.

Federal Agencies provide their vendor information through electronic files and are responsible for providing accurate information. The reason for this collection method is that the agencies have the relationship with their vendors, and IPP is the vehicle by which the agency and vendor transact. Agency users only have access to a subset of data for their agency based on the permissions assigned in the system. Vendors/sole proprietors can only access information related to them.

An Agency nominates an employee as a primary administrator for their IPP account. The primary administrator then determines which agency users are authorized to process transactions in IPP based on their need-to-know and principles of least privilege.

Users are provided credentials via the Bureau's enterprise wide identity management system. IPP users are authenticated using their user ID and password when requesting access to the IPP Application. A user's ability to view information after authentication is further restricted based on the roles assigned to them in IPP by their agency on the principles of least privilege. All user and system to system transactions are logged and reviewed on a periodic basis. Users are also recertified on an annual basis to determine their need for continued access to IPP.

Use of Social Security Numbers

Social Security numbers ("SSNs") are commonly used by identity thieves to commit fraudulent acts against individuals. The SSN is one data element that has a heightened ability to harm the individual and requires more protection when used. Therefore, in an effort to reduce risk to individuals and federal agencies, government-wide initiatives aimed at eliminating unnecessary collection, use, and display of SSN have been underway since OMB required agencies to review their SSN practices in 2007.

In addition, the <u>Privacy Act</u> provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number." Pub. L. No. 93–579, § 7. This provision does not apply to: (1) any disclosure which is required by federal statute; or (2) any disclosure of an SSN to any federal, state, or local agency maintaining a <u>system of records</u> in existence and operating before January 1, 1975, if such disclosure was required under statute or regulation adopted prior to such date to verify the identity of an individual. *Id.* at § 7(a)(2)(A)-(B).

Section 4.4(d) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Does the system or project maintain SSNs?
There is a subset of Agency vendors who may be sole proprietors and may use their SSN as their TIN
Section 4.4(e) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Are there any alternatives to the SSNs as a personal identifier? <i>Taxpayer identification number or employer identification number</i>
Section 4.4(f) \square Yes \boxtimes No \square N/A Will an individual be denied any right, benefit, or
privilege provided by law if the individual refuses to disclose their SSN? If yes, please
check the applicable box::
☐ SSN disclosure is required by Federal statute or Executive Order.; or ☐ the SSN is disclosed to any Federal, state, or local agency maintaining a system of records in existence and operating before January 1, 1975, and disclosure was
required under statute or regulation adopted prior to such date to verify the identity of an individual. <i>If checked, please provide the name of the system of records below.</i>
Section 4.4(g) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A When the SSN is collected, are individuals given notice whether disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, the legal authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it?

First Amendment Activities

The <u>Privacy Act</u> provides that federal agencies "maintain no record describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(7).

Section 4.4(h) \square Yes \boxtimes No Does the system or project maintain any information describing
how an individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment?
Section 4.4(i) If the system or project maintains information describing how an individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment, do any of the following exceptions apply (the information may be maintained if any of the exceptions apply)?
⋈ N/A (system or project does not maintain any information describing how an individual exercises their rights guaranteed by the First Amendment so no exceptions are needed)
☐ The individual about whom the information was collected or maintained expressly authorizes its collection/maintenance.
☐ The information maintained is pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized
law enforcement activity.
\Box There is a statute that expressly authorizes its collection.

Section 5: Maintenance, use, and sharing of the information

The following sections require a clear description of the system's or project's use of information.

Section 5.1: Describe how and why the system or project uses the information it collects and maintains

Please describe all of the uses of the information types and groupings collected and maintained by the system or project (see <u>Section 4.2</u>), including a discussion of why the information is used for this purpose and how it relates to the mission of the bureau or office that owns the system.

IPP assists Federal Agencies in dealings with their vendors, some of which may be sole proprietors. IPP uses a vendor Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) to establish a payment relationship between an agency and vendor to associate a payment to an invoice.

Collecting Information Directly from the Individual When Using it to Make Adverse Determinations About Them

The <u>Privacy Act</u> requires that federal agencies "collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject individual when the information may result in adverse determinations about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under Federal programs." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(2).

Section 5.1(a) □ Yes ☒ No Is it possible that the information maintained in the system or by the project may be used by Treasury to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs (e.g., decisions about whether the individual will receive a financial benefit, get a clearance or access to a Treasury facility, obtain employment with Treasury)?
Section 5.1(b) \square Yes \boxtimes No Is it possible that Treasury will share information maintained in the system or by the project with a third party external to the Department that will use the information to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs?
Section 5.1(c) □ Yes □ No ☒ N/A If information could potentially be used to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs, does the system or project collect information (to the greatest extent practicable) directly from the individual?

Data Mining

As required by Section 804 of the <u>Implementing the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of 2007</u> ("9-11 Commission Act"), Treasury reports annually to Congress on its data mining activities. For a comprehensive overview of Treasury's data mining activities, please review the Department's Annual Privacy reports available at: http://www.treasury.gov/privacy/annual-reports.

Section 5.1(d) \square Yes \boxtimes No Is information maintained in the system or by the project used to conduct "data-mining" activities as that term is defined in the Implementing the 9-11 Commission Act?

Section 5.2: Ensuring accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of information collected, maintained, and shared

Exemption from Accuracy, Relevance, Timeliness, and Completeness Requirements

The <u>Privacy Act</u> requires that federal agencies "maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(5). If a particular <u>system of records</u> meets certain requirements (including the <u>NPRM</u> process defined in Section 2 above), an agency may exempt the <u>system of records</u> (or a portion of the records) from this requirement.

Section 5.2(a) \square Yes \boxtimes No Is all or any portion of the information maintained in the system or by the project: (a) part of a <u>system of records</u> and (b) exempt from the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness requirements in sections (e)(5) of the <u>Privacy Act?</u>

Computer Matching

The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 amended the <u>Privacy Act</u>, imposing additional requirements when <u>Privacy Act systems of records</u> are used in computer matching programs.

Matching programs must be conducted pursuant to a matching agreement between the source and recipient agencies. The matching agreement describes the purpose and procedures of the matching **and** establishes protections for matching records.

Section 5.2(b) \square Yes \boxtimes No Is any of the information maintained in the system or by the project (a) part of a <u>system of records</u> and (b) used as part of a matching program?
Section 5.2(c) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Is there a matching agreement in place that contains the information required by Section (o) of the Privacy Act?
Section 5.2(d) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Are assessments made regarding the accuracy of the records that will be used in the matching program?
Section 5.2(e) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Does the bureau or office that owns the system or project independently verify the information, provide the individual notice and an opportunity to contest the findings, or obtain Data Integrity Board approval in accordance with Section (p) of the Privacy Act before taking adverse action against the individual?

Ensuring Fairness in Making Adverse Determinations About Individuals

Federal agencies are required to "maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(5). This requirement also applies when merging records from two or more sources where the merged records are used by the agency to make any determination about any individual.

Section 5.2(f) \boxtimes Yes \square No With respect to the information maintained in the system or by the project, are steps taken to ensure all information used to make a determination about an individual is maintained with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination?

When the electronic data is loaded into the system, the system will flag any required data ields that are missing and/or contain incorrect formats.

Also, to further ensure the data is current, Federal Agencies are responsible for uploading heir vendor data on a regular basis.

Merging Information About Individuals

Section 5.2(g) \square Yes \boxtimes No Is information maintained in the system or by the project merged with electronic or non-electronic information from internal or external sources (e.g., other files or systems)?
Section 5.2(h) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Once merged, is the information used in making determinations about individuals (e.g., decisions about whether the individual will receive a financial benefit or payment, get a clearance or access to a Treasury facility, obtain employment with Treasury, etc.)?
Section 5.2(i) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Are there documented policies or procedures for how information is merged?
Section 5.2(j) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Do the documented policies or procedures address how to proceed when partial matches (where some, but not all of the information being merged matches a particular individual) are discovered after the information is merged?
Section 5.2(k) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A If information maintained in the system or by the project is used to make a determination about an individual, are steps taken to ensure the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness of the information as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual?
Policies and Standard Operating Procedures or Technical Solutions Designed to
Policies and Standard Operating Procedures or Technical Solutions Designed to Ensure Information Accuracy, Completeness, and Timeliness
- · ·
Ensure Information Accuracy, Completeness, and Timeliness Section 5.2(1) Yes No N/A If information maintained in the system or by the project is used to make any determination about an individual (even if it is an exempt system of records), are there documented policies or standard operating procedures for the
Ensure Information Accuracy, Completeness, and Timeliness Section 5.2(1) □ Yes □ No ☒ N/A If information maintained in the system or by the project is used to make any determination about an individual (even if it is an exempt system of records), are there documented policies or standard operating procedures for the system or project that address the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the information? Section 5.2(m) □ Yes ☒ No Does the system or project use any software or other technical solutions designed to improve the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the information used to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and/or privileges
Ensure Information Accuracy, Completeness, and Timeliness Section 5.2(1) □ Yes □ No ☒ N/A If information maintained in the system or by the project is used to make any determination about an individual (even if it is an exempt system of records), are there documented policies or standard operating procedures for the system or project that address the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the information? Section 5.2(m) □ Yes ☒ No Does the system or project use any software or other technical solutions designed to improve the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the information used to make an adverse determination about an individual's rights, benefits, and/or privileges

Disseminating Notice of Corrections of or Amendments to PII

Section 5.2(o) ⋈ Yes □No □N/A Where feasible and appropriate, is there a process in place for disseminating corrections of or amendments to the PII maintained in the system by the project to all internal and external information-sharing partners? Section 5.2(p) ⋈ Yes □No □N/A Where feasible and appropriate, does the process for disseminating corrections or amendments include notifying the individual whose informatic corrected or amended?	or	
Section 5.3: Information sharing within the Department of the Treasury		
Internal Information Sharing		
Section 5.3(a) \boxtimes Yes \square No Is PII maintained in the system or by the project shared with other Treasury bureaus?	h	
The only PII which IPP shares with another Treasury bureau is PII which that bureau shared with IPP.		
Section 5.3(b) ✓ Yes ☐ No Does the Treasury bureau or office that receives the PII limit access to those Treasury officers and employees who have a need for the PII in the performance of their official duties (i.e., those who have a "need to know")?	it	
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Other Agreements Limiting Treasury's Internal Use/Disclosure of PII	S	
Section 5.3(c) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A Is any of the PII maintained in the system or by the project subject to the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement (e.g., agreement with another federal or state agency that provided the information to the Treasury or subject to an international agreement or treaty) that limits or places conditions Treasury's internal use, maintenance, handling, or disclosure of the PII?	ent	
Section 5.4: Information sharing with external (i.e., outside Treasury) organizations and individuals		
External Information Sharing		
Section 5.4(a) \boxtimes Yes \square No Is PII maintained in the system or by the project shared with agencies, organizations, or individuals external to Treasury?		
The only PII which IPP shares with an agency external to Treasury is PII which that agency shared with IPP.		

Accounting of Disclosures Section 5.4(b) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A With respect to records maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the Privacy Act, do you maintain a paper or electronic log or other record of the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure (not including intra-agency disclosures and FOIA disclosures) of a record to any person or to another agency (outside of Treasury) and the name and address of the person or agency to whom the disclosure is made? See 5 U.S.C § 552a(c). Section 5.4(c) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A If you do not keep a running tabulation of every disclosure at the time it is made, are you able to reconstruct an accurate and complete accounting of disclosures so as to be able to respond to Privacy Act requests in a timely fashion? Section 5.4(d) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A With respect to records maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the Privacy Act, do you retain the log or other record of the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure, for at least five years or the life of the record, whichever is longer, after the disclosure for which the accounting is made? Section 5.4(e) \square Yes \boxtimes No \square N/A With respect to records maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the <u>Privacy Act</u>, does your bureau or office exempt the <u>system</u> of records (as allowed by the Privacy Act in certain circumstances) from the requirement to make the accounting available to the individual named in the record? Section 5.4(f) \square Yes \boxtimes No \square N/A With respect to records maintained in the system or by the project that are subject to the Privacy Act, does your bureau or office exempt the system of records (as allowed by the Privacy Act in certain circumstances) from the requirement to inform any person or other agency about any correction or notation of dispute made by the agency of any record that has been disclosed to the person or agency if an accounting of the disclosure was made?

Statutory or Regulatory Restrictions on Disclosure

Section 5.4(g) ☐ Yes ☒ No In addition to the Privacy Act, are there any other statutory or regulatory restrictions on the sharing of any of the PII maintained in the system or by the project (e.g., 26 U.S.C § 6103 for tax returns and return information)?

Memorandum of Understanding Related to External Sharing

Section 5.4(h) ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A Has Treasury (including bureaus and offices) executed
a Memorandum of Understanding, or entered into any other type of agreement, with any
external agencies, organizations, or individuals with which/whom it shares PII maintained in
the system or by the project?
Memorandum of Understanding Limiting Treasury's Use or Disclosure of PII
Section 5.4(i) ☐ Yes ☒ No Is any of the PII maintained in the system or by the project
subject to the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement (e.g.,
agreement with another federal or state agency, an international agreement or treaty, or
contract with private vendor that provided the information to Treasury or one of its bureaus)
that limits or places conditions on Treasury's internal use or external (i.e., outside Treasury)
sharing of the PII?
Memorandum of Understanding Limiting External Party's Use or Disclosure of PII
Section 5.4(j) □ Yes ⊠ No Is any of the PII maintained in the system or by the project
subject to the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding or other agreement in which

Obtaining Consent Prior to New Disclosures Not Included in the SORN or Authorized by the Privacy Act

Treasury limits or places conditions on an external party's use, maintenance, handling, or

Section 5.4(k) \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A Is the individual's consent obtained, where feasible and appropriate, prior to any <u>new</u> disclosures of previously collected records in a <u>system of records</u> (those not expressly authorized by the <u>Privacy Act</u> or contained in the published <u>SORN</u> (e.g., in the routine uses))?

Section 6: Compliance with federal information management requirements

Responses to the questions below address the practical, policy, and legal consequences of failing to comply with one or more of the following federal information management requirements (to the extent required) and how those risks were or are being mitigated: (1) the Privacy Act System of Records Notice Requirement; (2) the Paperwork Reduction Act; (3) the Federal Records Act; (4) the E-Gov Act security requirements; and (5) Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Section 6.1: Privacy Act System of Records Notice (SORN)

disclosure of **PII** shared by Treasury?

For collections of <u>PII</u> that meet certain requirements, the <u>Privacy Act</u> requires that the agency publish a <u>SORN</u> in the *Federal Register*.

System of Records
Section 6.1(a) ✓ Yes ✓ No Does the system or project retrieve records about an individual
using an identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the
individual? (see items selected in <u>Section 4.2</u> above).
(Treasury/Fiscal Service SORNs: https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsabout/fs_privacy.htm)
Section 6.1(b) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Was a SORN published in the Federal Register for this
system of records?
FMS SORN .002 – Payment Records

Section 6.2: The Paperwork Reduction Act

The <u>PRA</u> requires OMB approval before a federal agency may collect standardized data from 10 or more respondents within a 12 month period. OMB requires agencies to conduct a PIA (i.e., PCLIA) when initiating, consistent with the <u>PRA</u>, a new electronic collection of PII for 10 or more persons (excluding agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the federal government).

Paperwork Reduction Act Compliance

Section 6.2(a) ☐ Yes ☒ No Does the system or project maintain information obtained from individuals and organizations who are not federal personnel or an agency of the federal government (i.e., outside the federal government)?
Section 6.2(b) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A Does the project or system involve a new collection of information in identifiable form for 10 or more persons from outside the federal government?
Section 6.2(c) □ Yes □ No ⋈ N/A Did the project or system complete an Information Collection Request ("ICR") and receive OMB approval?

Section 6.3: Records Management - NARA/Federal Records Act Requirements

Records retention schedules determine the maximum amount of time necessary to retain information in order to meet the needs of the project or system. Information is generally either disposed of or sent to the NARA for permanent retention upon expiration of this period.

NARA Records Retention Requirements

	Section 6.3(a) ✓ Yes □No Are the records used in the system or by the project covered by NARA's General Records Schedules ("GRS") or Treasury/bureau Specific Records Schedule (SRS)? Invoice data and related documentation are kept for seven years.
	Section 6.3(b) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Did NARA approved a retention schedule for the records maintained in the system or by the project?
	Section 6.3(c) □Yes □No ☒ N/A If NARA did not approve a retention schedule for the records maintained in the system or by the project and the records are not covered by NARA's GRS or Treasury/bureau SRS, has a draft retention schedule (approved by all applicable Treasury and/or Bureau officials) been developed for the records used in this project or system?
S	ection 6.4: E-Government Act/NIST Compliance
A m	he completion of Federal Information Security Management Act ("FISMA") Security assessment & Authorization (SA&A) process is required before a federal information system any receive Authority to Operate ("ATO"). Different security requirements apply to National security Systems.
	Federal Information System Subject to FISMA Security Assessment and Authorization
	Section 6.4(a) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Is the system a federal information system subject to FISMA requirements?
	Section 6.4(b) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Has the system or project undergone a SA&A and received ATO?
	Access Controls and Security Requirements
	Section 6.4(c) ✓ Yes □No Does the system or project include access controls to ensure limited access to information maintained by the system or project?
	Security Risks in Manner of Collection
	Section 6.4(d) \square Yes \boxtimes No In Section 4.3 above, you identified the sources for information used in the system or project and the method and manner of collection. Were any security, privacy, or civil liberties risks identified with respect to the manner in which the information is collected from the source(s)?

Security Controls When Sharing Internally or Externally
Security Controls when sharing internally of Externally
Section 6.4(e) ⊠ Yes □No □ N/A Are all Treasury/bureau security requirements met in the method of transferring information (e.g., bulk transfer, direct access by recipient, portable disk, paper) from the Treasury project or system to internal or external parties?
Monitoring of Individuals
Section 6.4(f) \square Yes \boxtimes No Will this system or project have the capability to identify, locate, and monitor individuals or groups of people?
Audit Trails
Section 6.4(g) \boxtimes Yes \square No Are audit trails regularly reviewed for appropriate use,
handling, and disclosure of <u>PII</u> maintained in the system or by the project inside or outside of the Department?
Section 6.5: Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
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When federal agencies develop, procure, maintain, or use Electronic and Information
Technology ("EIT"), Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended in 1998)
requires that individuals with disabilities (including federal employees) must have access and use
(including privacy policies and directives as well as redress opportunities) that is comparable to that which is available to individuals who do not have disabilities.
Applicability of and Compliance With the Rehabilitation Act
Section 6.5(a) \boxtimes Yes \square No Will the project or system involve the development,
procurement, maintenance or use of EIT as that term is defined in Section 508 of the
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended in 1998)?
Section 6.5(b) \boxtimes Yes \square No \square N/A Does the system or project comply with all Section 508
requirements, thus ensuring that individuals with disabilities (including federal employees)
have access and use (including access to privacy and civil liberties policies) that is
comparable to that which is available to individuals who do not have disabilities?
Section 7: Redress

Access Under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act

Section 7.0(a) \boxtimes Yes \square No Does the agency have a published process in place by which individuals may seek records under the <u>Freedom of Information Act</u> and <u>Privacy Act</u>?

Privacy Act Access Exemption

Section 7.0(b) \square Yes \boxtimes No Was any of the information that is maintained in system of records and used in the system or project exempted from the access provisions of the Privacy Act?

Additional Redress Mechanisms

Section 7.0(c) ☐ Yes ☒ No With respect to information maintained by the project or system (whether or not it is covered by the Privacy Act), does the bureau or office that owns the project or system have any additional mechanisms other than Privacy Act and FOIA remedies (e.g., a customer satisfaction unit; a complaint process) by which an individual may request access to and/or amendment of their information and/or contest adverse determinations about denial of their rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs (e.g., decisions about whether the individual will receive a financial benefit, get a clearance or access to a Treasury facility, obtain employment with Treasury)?